MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1879

Amusements Lucbur.

Academy of Music—Paul. American Institute—Party-righth National Residits in Brandway Opera Hause-Pindera Baly's Theatre-Wicce. nd Opera House-Hamlet. Baverty's Theatre-The Octorion. Nester & Bial's Garden-Courset Roster & Binl's Garden-Courert.

New York Aquacium—H. M. S. Pinafore, Matines.

New York Circus—728 and 726 Broadway. Vileto's Gerden - Karnantaient. Olympic Theatre-Fatinitia. Park Theatre-Fritz in Ireland. San Francisco Minsterla-Broadway and 19th et. Standard Theatre-Patinitis Theatre Comique—Mullicao Guard Chowder.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 15, 1879, was:

Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety

Wallack's Theatre-On Girls

Names Theater-French Plats

Total for the week ... 651.670

# A Democratic Candidate Furnished by

Republicans. Our Republican contemporaries display a remarkable interest in the BAYARD move

ment. They wish for a campaign entirely sec tional, in which they could easily array the solid North against the solid South, and so hold the offices and enjoy the plunder of

the Government four years longer. The first thought of Mr. QUAY of Pennsylvania, the distinguished Ring chieftain and fast friend of the Camerons, when he read the returns of the late election, was that there was now a fine opportunity to boost Mr. Bayand into the Demogratic candidacy, and he so telegraphed the Philadelphia 7imes before morning.

Mr. BAYARD would evidently suit the Republicans very well.

#### How Many Republicans Are There of the Defrees School ?

The Hon. JOHN D. DEFREES is a tried and veteran Republican. Few men now living are better versed in American politics Much of his life has been spent in office and he has long been esteemed as an intelligent. keen observer, and a conscientious man, governed by convictions.

Mr. Defrees has recently been inter viewed in reference to the present attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties and their policy and prospects in the next Presidential election. He expressed himself with characteristic frankness. For a full report of his remarks we are indebted to our devoted Republican contemporary, the Tribune.

With reference to the nomination of GRANT for a third term this experienced and astute gentleman was asked "What do you think of the GRANT move-

ment ?" And he replied:

"I don't take any stock whatever in it GRANT has been tried twice, and his administration left an odious reputation. There is nothing in him which calls upon the people to change all their traditions on the subject of a third term."

This is downright, gospel truth. It sum up the matter correctly and briefly. How many conscientious, patriotic Republicans are there of Mr. Defrees's way

of thinking? We believe a great many.

## 1877 and 1881.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, in Its issue of Thursday last, discusses Senator CARPENTER'S surmises regarding the possibility of Democratic fraud in the ascertain ment of the next Presidential election with amusing gravity. Among other things which go to show how slender is the ground shall not impossibly find the Democrats also intriguing to throw the election of President into the House, to be decided by a Democratic majority of States, although the numerical majority of voters shall be Republican."

It is hardly necessary to remind the Times that the "numerical majority" of the present House is Democratic, and likely to remain so, unless thinned out by military arrests such as GRANT threatened in 1877. when he had an army assembled at Washington for that very purpose, and even went so far in conversation as to mention Fortress Monroe as a proper prison for the Speaker in case he should appear too zealous in the cause of the people.

We can assure the Times, and all others disturbed by Mr. Carpenter's attempt to cover the last Presidential fraud by starting a hue and cry after the swindled Demogracy. that a second attempt to steal the Presidency by any party will not succeed; nor will the first one be forgotten or forgiven.

## Wade Hampton & Co.

"One indiscreet fool, South, can in a mintte undo the lengthy labor of statesmen." This is the language of WADE HAMPTON. uttered at a recent meeting in Abbeville, South Carolina, which he was addressing in favor of the nomination of Mr. BAYARD as the next Democratic candidate for President. It did not occur to him that the indiscreet folly which he thus prudently rebuked might come home to roost. He, his colleague Mr. BUTLER, Gen. GORDON, and others of that stamp, elated by the belief that New York was sure for the Democrats next year, have made themselves injudiciously conspicuous of late by speeches proclaiming their candidate for 1880.

They appear to have learned no wisdom from the costly lessons of the extra session. They seem anxious to assume command of the party, and to instruct the people of the North how to vote. One thing may be put down as certain. Any candidate put forward by this foolish faction, whatever his personal merits may be, is doomed in advance to defeat. No man is strong enough to carry that load. The mere suspicion of the favor of these brigadiers would have been sufficient in itself to excite prejudice. But when they throw off all restraint, indecently rush to the front, and have the efficientery to tell us who must be nominated and supported because he is their choice, this prejudice is converted into a sentiment

still more animated. If, after all the experience of the last ten years, they have not negutred commen sense enough to take back seats, and to keep their mouths shut, then the real and discreet friends of Mr. BAYARD, if he has any, should teach them the value of a padlock, and pray early and late to be saved from the hot zeal of such indiscreet allies. Mr. BAYARD is a highly respectable man, of excellent intentions and moderate capacity. But he is not, in any proper sense, a statesman, and he has never originated, or even proposed, any measure of public importance during his whole career in the

Inherited sympathies with his own section during the rebellion were nover concealedfor deception has no part in his character-Mr. BAYARD, as an aspirant for the Presidency, has weight enough of his own to carry in that race without being handicapped by Hampton, Buttlers, and the other brigadiers. The recent elections teach one lesson above all others—that the people who fought for and who preserved the Union do not mean that its late enemie

shall rule over them in this generation. They have no hostility to the South They fought its battles against carpetbaggery and military domination and Grantism. They encouraged it in adversity, cheered its efforts for good government and now rejoice in the signs of its returning prosperity. They desire fellowship, intimate intercourse, and the ties that a common interest and the love of a reunited country ought to inspire.

But it is well the South should under tand, once for all, that the great majority of the Northern people, without distinction of party, do not believe the time has come when the administration of this Government should be given over to those whsought to destroy it. This feeling does not proceed from any distrust of the masses of the Southern community; certainly not from fear of any mischief they might do, even if they were ill-disposed, as we do not believe them to be. It is a natural, a rightful, and a patriotic sentiment, which, had it een possible for the South to have sucseeded, would have found expression there in a united voice.

At the very best, the chances for the De mocracy next year cannot be called cheerful The count of one hundred and thirty-eight Southern votes, backed by Indiana and New York, which Senator McDonald and other pinchbeck prophets were so quick to announce a few days ago, with a Presidential ticket made to order as a rider, was entirely premature. The only well-founded hope for the Democratic party lies in presenting a candidate whose life and character will command the confidence of the whole country; whose record of fidelity to the Union is undefiled by any taint of doubt; who is free from Bourbonism, and who is not a partisan in the obnoxious sense of the term

It may go hard with some politicians to rise up to the height of this emergency, and to get out of the old ruts to which they have been accustomed. Seltish ambition will be slow to make any sacrifice of pride or of position which does not bring an immediate return with high interest. These people will not see, in their blind devotion to the machine, that the balance of power in this State, and in the country at large, is held by an independent class of voters, who care no more for one party name than they do for the other, and who prefer as candidates men who come nearest to their own modes of thought and of action.

### Subsidy Seckers.

The House of Representatives passed the following resolution, Jan. 28, 1878, in the last

" Resolved, That in the judgment of the House no subies in money, bonds, public lands, endersements, or by ledge of the public credit, should be granted or renewey Congress to associations or corporations engaged or roposing to engage in public or private enterprises, bu hat all appropriations ought to be limited to suc amounts and purposes only as shall be imperatively d anded by the public service of the Governs

The vote on the adoption of this declara tion was more than two to one, or, actually yeas, 176; navs, 85. It was intended to be broad enough to cover all the cases of subsidy before Congress, either directly, as in the Texas Pacific Railroad, or indirectly, as in the Brazillan steamship line, where the scheme was sought to be covered up under the disguise of "ocean postage."

Notwithstanding this emphatic expres sion, and the failure to carry any of the great Jobs through that Congress, the subddy seekers do not give up to despair They know the value of patience, and the peculiarity of the clay of which Senators and Representatives are made. Erring of Republican apprehension, it says: "We Brother Key will again recommend, for the third time, a large subsidy for the steam line to Brazil. He thinks it a good thing himself, and the Ring that runs the Post Office Department is heartily in favor of the project. Tynen, Brady, and Burnside are the chief managers of that Ring, and

the ardent friends of John Roach. Of course their friendship is entirely dis interested, because all Ring chiefs are wholly unselfish. They constantly make sacrifices for the public good; and when something like a real investigation shall be made, the country will know for the first time how these patriots have been able to live like princes, to sport their fine equipages, to trave abroad and at home in the style of GRANT to make large investments and to indulge in the most costly tastes, on salaries of two thousand or thirty-five hundred dollars a year. John Sherman became a millionaire by economizing his pay as a member of Congress, and without pursuing any other vocation while in the House or the Senate. He began with eight dollars a day while Congress was in session. Then the law changed the rule to three thousand a year and sub-

equently to five thousand. The Post Office Ring learned a lesson in Mr. Sherman's experience, and have not failed to profit by it, in the contracts, disbursements, and general jobs of that department. Mr. KEY is only a nose of wax in their hands. Hosigns all the papers they put before him, makes appointments and contracts as they order, and draws his salary with regularity, content to be igno rant of what is going on around him, and willing to appropriate a title which is a daily witness of his subordination and shame as Postmaster-General.

Any recommendation from such a source will carry no more weight in Congress than if it emanated from the colored messenger wno sits at the door of this Erring Brother. But if it had something to stand upon in official character, the time chosen to urge a subsidy is not fortunate. On the eve of a Presidential election, even the jobbers in the Senate and House put on airs of virtue and self-denial. They are afraid to vote accord ing to their inclinations, and if this Brazilian project should be pressed at the approaching session it will be found that members who are notoriously owned b Roach will either dedge or go to the record adversely, just as some of the retained agents of Jay Gound in the Senate boiles on the Thurman act, and while Gould and HUNTINGTON were sitting in the gallery with a list of the faithful and marking off

the names as the roll was called, John Rozen is an enterprising patriot. who takes all the chances, and is not disturbed by any principle in politics. He buys Congressional merchandise, whether labelled Domecratic or Republican, and pays the highest market price without grumbling. He knows this is not a good year for subsidies, but he hopes something may turn up in the closing hours; and if he fails, he stands in the position of Mr. Huntingron. who has notified Congress that he intends to press the repeal of the Thurman law. ROACH will doubtless serve notice that he

pitious time, for a subsidy which will not only pay well in the future but foot the bills of the past.

Cuba Libre.

A cheer for VICENTE, CARILLO, MAESTHE, and their brave comrades who have again unfurled the flag of Free Cuba!

The American who does not glory in their pluck and from his heart wish them better luck than last time, is a disgrace to the Stars and Stripes. For these men are fighting for freedom.

That consideration will probably make as little impression upon the sympathies of Don Hamilton Fish as it did when, as GHANT'S Secretary of State, he showed himself one of the most zealous and efficient upholders of European misgovernment in an American island. But he had private reasons for cleaving to Spain in this controversy, and, besides, the Don isn't much of an American, any how. Luckily, he is no longer in the State Department. What a pity that his successor has no right to be there What a shame that he is more interested in helping along the party boom than in the struggle of a neighboring American people to secure for themselves and their children the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which our glorious Declaration describes as the natural heritage of all men everywhere on islands as well as on continents.

It may be that the members of the Spanish Club of Havana took MARTINEZ CAM-Pos's announcement of the final suppression of the insurrection and pacification of the island seriously. They are stupid fellows, some of them, with a great faculty for believing what they wish to believe. But if they were taken in, Martinez Campos was not. All he wanted was to get back to Madrid in a decently creditable way. He knew, better than any one else, how fictitious and hollow was the peace which he had to

buy, having failed to conquer. When a people once get the thirst for freedom, nothing but freedom can quench it. This new uprising in Caba may be suppressed for the time being, as previous one have been; but, after a longer or shorter period of smouldering, the fire will blaze out again.

Peace will not come to Cuba until it comes hand in hand with liberty.

## A Dutiful Contradiction.

It is to the credit of the Presiding Justlee at the trial of the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN that he has taken pains publicly to contradict a report which had been put in circulation through a New York paper that he had been expressing opinions on the facts of the case prejudicial to the prisoner. It is difficult to say whether this report was more damaging to the prisoner or to the Judge. The injury to himself the Judge might bear in silence if he saw fit; but the harm to the prisoner it was his duty to remove, and that duty he has performed.

Mr. HAYDEN is on trial for his life. The law entitles him to a jury who have not made up their minds in advance on the question of his guilt. In our opinion he is equally entitled to be tried before an unprejudiced Judge. Such was not the view of the infamous JEFFRIES; such may not be the views of his disciple, NOAH DAVIS; but we believe most of the people living in this world are in favor of absolute impartiality in all judicial tribunals.

In choosing Gen. Salomon as her Presi dent, over his rival, Gen. LEGITIME by the vote of her deputies, Hayti has just performed the feat of holding an election without a civil war. Both candidates are able men, and President SALOMON, in addition is a veteran officeholder Whether he has learned how to keep Hayt from being the prey of revolutions, is not ye denr; but he begins auspiciously.

The pith of a recent interview held with torekeeper Fosten of Ohio is that, in his pinion, a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. His pair of uncaught birds are the Ohio Senatorship and the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee-these he wil leave in the bush and hold on to his Governor ship.

Senator Don Camenon, who is said to be regotiating for one of the choicest sites it Vashington, in order to put upon it a dwelling to cost a quarter of a million, can nardly be basing his plan of permanent residence at th capital on this month's 60,000 Republican ma ority in Pennsylvania. He must well know this to be a foundation of snow, which may be all gone by another summer.

The Milwaukee News takes the death of ZACH CHANDLER as a text for an article on the sudden deaths of eminent men. The list given by the News is certainly interesting, and shows industrious research in the pages of the American Encyclopædia. But it does not go to prove that men who have attained eminence are pronto die suddenly. The instances quoted are exeptional, and no ambitious young man need be deterred from endeavoring to climb the eights of fame by dread of sudden death.

The Supreme Court of the District of clumbia having overruled the plea to the jurisdiction interposed by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company in the suit brought against it by ne French bondholders, the questions of title to the property acquired from the Memphis El Paso, which were first raised in THE SUN four years ago, will have a judicial determinaion. But inasmuch as the company has aban doned its application for a subsidy, the public has less interest in the matter than it had when the Government was asked to take a mortgage on this property as security for the payment of many millions of bonds.

The attempt at suicide attributed to Mrs. Porrs, the Philadelphia pedestrian, now that its details are recounted, seems peculiar. She re venied to a policeman what she was about to do and when the time arrived, and she was found acting singularly on a milrond track, the po-liceman interfered, and she was rescued. Thereupon she produced a paper, addressed to the press, detailing her business misadventures, and announcing a purpose to throw herself in the way of a railroad train. But whether she does or does not regret the interruption of her alleged purpose, it is probable that she will attract some sympathy and patronago in the walk she is now said to be projecting.

The Boers of the Transvaal, it is said, are now encouraging SECOCOENI to resist the British. Their urgency probably comes too late. Had hey encouraged CETYWAYO it would have been I service to their cause. His kinsman, Chief ECOCOENI, was at that time prudently left alone in northern Zuluiand by the British until they should Enish CETYWAYO. He is not likely prolong the fight now, unless driven to the wall.

In the light of events President Calvin B. HULDERT of Middlebury College sees the nistake he made in forbid lims the boys to kick ootball in the college yard. Not being allowed kick football, they have now kicked up a rebeilion, and an unusually formidable one of the sort, too. Instances of single classes staying away from prayers and recitations for a lay or so are not so infrequent as to excite much surprise; but when all the members of all the classes-seniors, juniors, sephomores and freshmen-secode in a body, the situation

is more serious. These arbitrary interferences with innocen diege and school sports are almost always a mistake. Suppose the football but been kicked some day against President HULBERT's shins or through a window in the college building The boys would have spologized in the one As a Southern man, whose personal and | too is to be before Congress at a more pro- | case, and paid for a new window pane in the

other, and there would have been no great harm done-certainly no harm to compare with that which has actually grown out of President HULDERT'S way of asserting authority and enforeing discipline.

The debt of the State of Illinois is likely to be wiped out at no distant date, thanks to a provision inserted in the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1857 by the late STEPHEN A Douglas, under which the company pays to the State seven per cent, of its gross earnings in lieu of all taxes. On Oct. 1, 1878, the debt of Illinois, as set forth in the Auditor's report was \$502.312. After Jan. 1, 1880, the debt will be reduced below \$500,000. It is expected that after the extinguishment of the debt the Illinois Central Railroad fund will produce almost enough money to pay the ordinary running expenses of the State Government. The Con stitution of Illinois provides that the contract by which the fund was created shall not be reeased, modified, or remitted by the Legislatur or by any other authority.

For twelve mortal hours yesterday-with a short intermission for dinner-some one in the Tall Tower tooted delefully on a French horn. It may not have been the Young Editor with the Powerful Mind; yet an imaginative compositor thought he detected in the soft melancholy of the toots the inarticulate plaint of a poetic nature doomed to constant attrition against hard facts- such as Mr. JAY GOULD, for nstance. If it is really the Young Editor whis thus solacing his grief with music, we bid him toot on. We can stand it if the rest of the neighbors can.

By those who have counted on having a big Indian hanging bee, Chief Douglass's sworn testimony that he took no part in the fight with THORNBURGH or the agency massacre will perhaps be pronounced perjury. But it accords with the earliest military news. which was that Douglass was not at Milk Creek, and that the Indians were commanded by Jack. As the latter has taken the precaution not to attend the council, this theory is now confirmed. But the chances of the Utes in any case are desperate; for the Bureau that ought furnish them with defenders, when beset b civil courts, frontiersmen, and soldiers, itseli provoked the outbreak by calling troops to the reservation. Hence it will not allow that provcoation to act as an excuse or even an extenuaion for the acts committed by the alarmed White River Utes.

Should COURTNEY put up his \$500 forfeit to-day, according to Thursday's agreement at Rochester, it would probably surprise everybody, perhaps including himself. The HANLAN party are so confident that Countries will not pull the race, that they on their part would possibly look upon this \$500 as substantially theirs with little or no chance of getting more. It is not a good move for Countyry to object to Mr BLAIRIE's serving as referee, when the unio of good judgment, experience, and integrity in Mr. BLAIKIE is unsurpassed. Nor does it loo well for him to suggest BANLAN's waiving abso lutely all claims to the \$6,000 prize, even if the new race does not come off. That would be worse than mere spite, since it might seem like a device to save the \$6,000 for the Bitters Company by sacrificing \$500. He should not make that point.

## The Sen Serpent of 1879.

This has been a good year for believers in the sea snake, and a hard one for skepties. Usually he times his annual gambols in the North Atlantic to the watering season, so that yacht parties and bathers have the benefit of him; but this year he has been appearing, at intervals, the twelvementh through, and only the other day was off the Newfoundland Banks where, during the last voyage of the Anchoria to this port, Fourth Officer Rowell saw him, four hundred feet long, with a cavernous mouth that ever and anon opened and spat out

great volumes of water. The first recorded appearance, this year, of the sea serpent, was on the North Carolina coast, where he seemed to be trying for some inknown purpose to enter one of the sounds of rivers. Presently he was found on the other side of the globe, in April, yet not on the firs day of that month, by Capt, Davison, who while on the way to Kobe, in his good ship Kinshi Maru, saw him dangling from the un der side of a whale, that leaped clear out of the sea to be rid of its tormentor. Shaken off, the snake shot thirty feet of himself into the air being "the thickness of a junk's mast," and hen dove out of sight into the sen.

ressel, the Aeronaut, saw him off Cape Ann ight, and here again he had thirty feet out of water; but whether it was that he had east his skin, or whatever the cause, he had become of a light color, and his head nearly squarewhereas, when Capt. Dalton saw him last year as recorded in THE SUN soon after, the ser

as recorded in THE SUN soon after, the serpent's head was black, with green spots, maybe eighteen inches broad, and having eyes as big as saucers.

The senson being now at its height, the sea serpent theneeforth almost continually kent himself before the publiceye. Capt Sampson of the Louisa Montgomery found him ten miles east of Pictou Island, a hundred feet long as big round as a barrel, and leping along at seven knots an hour. Soon after, that is to say, Aug. 5. Capt. J. F. Cox of the Privateer from London to New York, saw him a hundred miles from Brest, at 5 P. M., under a dazzing sun. He (Capt. Cox) was booking to windward, when he perceived something black, about 300 yards away, slowly lifting itself twenty feet above the sea, when it revealed the form of an eel, five feet in diameter, of length indefinite. Then, with fascinating grace, poising its vulture-like head over the white caps for a mement, it turned and went down into the foam. This performance the serpent repeated three times, at intervals of ten seconds, and each time Capt. Cox was near enough to see "its great melancholy eyes,"

On Sept. 2, long, 71° 21′, lat, 39° 35′, as the log

at intervals of ten seconds, and each time Capt. Cox was near enough to see "its great melanichaiy eyes,"

On Sept. 2, long 71; 21; lat. 39; 35', as the log of the barkentine Falmouth—from Dundalk to New York—records, the snuke was seen again, Here he was only twenty feet from the observers; but, as if to perpetuate this mystery of the century, he kept five feet under water as he ambied by the captain, mate, and cook. He had the same square-shaped head as when Capt. Wells saw him, and was covered with diamond-shaped scales; but he was now only twenty feet long, and his greatest diameter, which was just behind his head, was but about six inches.

Eleven days later, however, this old friend had in part resovered his wented dimensions. For Caut, Forsyth, in the yacht Ella, saw him, off Ocean Grove, a hundred yards to becward sixty feet long; the snakeship raised his head filteen feet above the water, arched his majestic neck, then sank with a mighty commotion, while "all on board were paralyzed with fear, and one of the ladies fainted," On lamiling, the antire party congrutuinted themselves on their casape.

To cut a long record short, we now have the

entire party congratulated themselves on their escape.

To cut a long record short, we now have the great snake fully restored to his most prodigious proportions, as he appeared, a mile distant on the port beam, to Faurth Officer Rowell-head big, 'torgue extremely long,' body round and black, and going faster than the Anchoria, with which the monster was racing, while the water in his wake was beaten to foam. Fourth Officer Rowell saw him 'through a pair of strong glasses;' just as Cant, Invison had also seen him 'by taking glasses,' whether strong or not he does not say. But in truth the serpent of 1879 has been seen by so many sober, upright, and candid mariners, with telescopes and with the naked eve, above water and under water, and in all sees, from Riu Kin to Cape Ann, that the scoffers are thrust upon the defensive.

## A Letter from an Inspector.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET I WAS A espector of election in the late political contest, and and that it was an impossibility to comply with the law

The law -ay that hallets of all the candidates shall be The law says that faileds of all the candidates shall be used upon the extern, also all dejections and sera ched at its with the invalence of voice received by each candidate withten pertyon, it the build and starting candidate withten pertyon, it the build and starting candidate withten pertyon, it the build and starting the same of the same of the starting starting the same of the same of the same of the same of the same as not satisfied at some other than allow the same of the s

# Inkstands and Pens in the Post Office.

To the Eppron of The Sun-Sec. I would ctionly call the attention of Postmaster James to successive of placing inestands and pens in the lobble d the Post office has the convenience of the rubble. The very disagreeable for a person who wishes to direct mailing nation to be completed to g hock to his office of some other place for that purpose. It is the only Post Office which I have been in that is not sometime with these necessarios.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- We are told that the extra session of Congress was the great blunder in Democratic tactics which lost to that party the late elections. This, however, is hardly a complete statement of the truth. The session itself was not a blunder, but the management of the fight for the repeal of the unconstitutional election laws was a sories of blunders from first to last. Had the Democrats made the popular issues against soldiers and marshals at the polls in separate bills, or, having made them in the appropriation bills, remained steadfast, the result would have been the increase of strength which they had every reason to expect. But they did neither the on nor the other. The men who led them to the assault were the first to induce them to lie down in the ditch, and finally to surrender at discre-

The extra session was neither sought nor de-

sired by the men who most manfully stood up to the work before them after it was called The Senatorial clique, with Mr. Thurman and Mr. Wallace at its head, which threw itself with so much ineffectual vehemence into the Blackburn canvass for Speaker, engineered for a called session because it was believed that Mr. Randall would be weaker then, amid all the fresh jealousies and disappointments of the late Congress, than he would be in December; and this in part accounts for the earnestness of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Thurman at the beginning of the struggle for free elections, and their singular lukewarmness afterward. Mr. Randall and his peculiar friends were opposed to the extra session, and from a motive probably equally selfish. Another cause was the ness of a certain class of Senators and Representatives to possess themselves of the Senatpatronage, worth about \$200,000 per annum. And still another cause operating to produce the situation which rendered the session neces sary, was the desire of Blaine and other stalwart leaders to give the Democrats rope, in the wellgrounded belief that they would speedily hang themselves. They hoped for even greater follies than those which ensued. They ex pected a flerce fight over the Speakership, the election of Blackburn, the Senatorial candidate, and the consequent humiliation of the Northern wing of the party with a vast amount of Republican capital as the net result. things gone wholly as they supposed they would, the Democratic party would have been annihilated in the fall elections. Let the re sponsibility for the extra session rest where it belongs-with the Republican stalwarts and Speaker Randall's Democratic enemies.

## MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S THEORY.

DEMOCRAT.

#### Kelly only a Tool and Cambleton only a Protext-The South Against Tilden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : 1 desire briefly to call public attention to the rue cause of John Kelly's open bolt in New York, and of the simultaneous secret defection in Pennsylvania, to which the recent rout of the Democracy in both States is due. In both States the nominees were friends of Tilden, and the object of the defection in both States was to defeat him as a candidate for renomination. This was proclaimed in New York by Mr. Kelly. The removal of Gumbleton, which he made the pretext for opposing Robinson, had nothing to do with his opposition, and certainly it weighed nothing with his associates in the interior of the State. Kelly's refusal to accept the Governor's overture to suspend the proceedings against Gumbleton, if Gumbleton would conform to the law, shows that his boil had already been determined on for reasons he could not assign, and that he seized upon the removal merely as a pretext. And the fact that the defection extended throughout the State, and to \$0,000 voters, is conclusive that it was due to a deeper and far more pervading

What that influence was, Mr. Kelly points to n a recent interview reported in the Boston Herald, and republished in last Wednesday's SUN. His statement that he intends to have delegation present at the Democratic Nationa Convention, and expects to be allowed one-hal of the seats assigned in that body to New York. is an avowal that his bolt was made by order o those by whom he expects that Convention will

And the fact that he was able to carry away rom the regular ticket in the late election 80. 000 voters, and that Gov. Seymour himself gave that ticket but a half-hearted support, makes it but too evident that Kelly had secret assurances from those regarded by him and by Seymour as controlling in the Democratic national organ zation that he would be sustained by the National Convention. When we recollect that Til-den was ousted from the office to which the people had elected him by those in control of the organization, and has been since vindictively pursued and opposed by them, and that in both Pennsylvania and New York his friends had evertheless obtained control of the State organization, and that his renomination was assured if his friends succeeded in those elections, the only rational explanation of the extent of the defections in these States from the State ticket is, that it was incited by that influence. It was Tilden's anti-Southern claims letter which disaffected the Southern politicians generally toward him in 1876, and they surrendered his election for that reason. Senato Frelinghuysen's declaration in the debate on the Electoral bill, that the Republicans were estopped to deny the power of the House to exclude the fraudulent votes from the count (and therefore estopped to deny Tilden's election), is itself sufficient to show that the grounds upon which they pretended to make that surrender were not the true grounds, and that it was a

voluntary surrender. And their heatile attitude, and that of their Northern allies since, toward Tilden's renomnation, is a full confirmation of this fact.

And the reason for this surrender, and the erms made by them with Hayes for their recognition and the appointment of one of their number to the Cabinet, furnishes a full explanation of the ability of the radicals revive the sectional issue by which they have carried the elections this fall. the people of the North could not fail to se aroused against a party in which the South holds such ascendancy and manifests in so pronounced a manner its determination to exercise it for such purposes. The fact that the anti-claims letter had the effect to consolidate the politicians of the South against Tilden, and rallied their sympathizers in the North to defeat his friends when nominated by the people in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, is too significanta fact in fixing the character and objects of those controlling the Demeratic organization to be lost on the country. No protestations that no purpose is entertained of "indemnifying the South for its losses during the war of secession." through such claims or otherwise, will avail to convince the North that such a purpose is not entertained, when it sees that the South does not besitate to sacrifice the victorious leader of the Democracy, and its only victorious leader in the last twenty-two years, when he refuses to consent to it. Hence it is plain that the question involved

n the exclusion of Tilden from renomination is whether the Democratic party shall be bur-dened with indemnifying the South for its losses—the slave question in another form.

MOSTGOMERY BLAIR,

# WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The resoft of the election in this State seems to have consinced the press and people that the Democratic party cannot succeed either to this State or in the nation unless Tam-many Hall is allowed to dictate its candidates and its olicy. It this is the case, the Democratic party eight

when a political machine controlled by a few hundred ble reputation, can control the nominations and the slicy of the party, it would be smouth tor the

If Tammany fiall was not already had comuch, its alle ance with the Canal Ring, the State Prison and othe Rings in the late election has completed its degradation

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND THEIR RATIONS.

Has Mr. Bayt Told a Falschood !- Hints t

the Investigating Committee. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- In an ingenious but deceptive table in his last report, Commissioner Hayt affirms that, for the 398 days immediately preceding their escape from the Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve, the Northern Cheyennes received 1,475,320 pounds of subsistence, or a surplus of 54,731 pounds more than was due them by treaty. He went on to say: This statement disposes of all the clamor that has been corrent during the year that these Indians did not receive rations to the amount to which they were entitled under the treaty.

The November number of the Council Fire in an article entitled "The Wronged Chevennes," contains the following observations:

ennes," contains the following observations:

We have examined the matter without fear or favor, and with a feeling of sympathy for the Indians, and we are forced to the combinion that Irul Knife's band and other Indians at Cheyeune Agency were spiplied with simple rations of seef and four. Dull Knife's band were seek with malaria tevers, and many of their died. It has been arreed against the Indian Department that modifies were not intrushed in sufficient quantity and at the second of the seek was the case. We are of the opinion the Indian to believe was the case. We are of the opinion the Indian to be set to be sufficient to the service. The traffic is, the scarcity of white man's medicine had nothing whatever to do with Dull Knife's band leaving the Indian Territory. The real and chier cause of their descrition of the Cheyenne receivation was in the fact that their own inscitcine uses were in possed to civilization, and while the Indians were homored, contained by fever and death among them, the medicine men, to service in the Indian when the Indians were homored, contained by fever and death among them, the medicine men, to see the Indians was a sign of disapproval of the Ureat Spirit of their lew home.

As Col. Mencham, the editor of Council Fire.

As Col. Mencham, the editor of Council Fire loes not say just what course he pursued in making his examination, nor from whom, and in what form, he obtained his evidence, he does not afford sufficient data for an opinion as to whether or not he is justified in his conclusion that Dull Knite's band and all other Indians at Cheyenne Agency were supplied with ample rations of beef and flour." If upon a thorough avestigation it should, after all, appear that Major Migner told the truth about the lack of food, and that Commissioner Hayt made an official statement in his annual report which was intended to deceive, and therefore practically false, it will be probable that lack of medi cines for sick and dying friends, and scant ra-tions for the half starved, were active causes of discontent, and the medicino men would have been unable to induce the Cheyennes to desert their agency without those two powerful stimu-lants to action.

discontent, and the medicine men would have been unable to induce the Cheyennes to desert their argency without those two powerful stimulants to action.

In the book of "Instructions to Indian Agents," page 21, section 59, it is set forth that "Abstract D will show all property issued to Indians, and must be supported by proper vouchers." On page 67 is a blank form of Abstract D, endorsed on the back, "One copy to be retained by the officer, two sent with the quarterly return to the officer of Indian Affairs." If Col. Meacham has examined the document here referred to, and has found that they support his statement as to ample rations, his announcement of that fact might help the public to decide a question which still remains one of veracity between Major Mizner and Commissioner Hayt. Again, on page 21, section 57, it is said that "Abstract B will show all articles received from contractors and consignment." On page 33 is a blank form of Abstract B endorsed the same as Abstract D. Hones a Congressional Committees of Investigation can full inform itself as to what quantity of each article of the Indian ration the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agent must be furnished with in order to deal out to the Indians throughout the year the specific quantities to which they are entitled by their treaty ifor the question is, how much was sufficient to allow a proper margin for loss or shrinkinge between the times when they were received by the agent, and by him dealt out, and still leave the surplus of \$4.731 pounds, which the Commissioner asserted was dealt out to the Northern Cheyennes. It can learn whether the total quantity was so apportioned that none of the Indians were not properly rationed. The report of the Congressional Committee which was empowered to investigate that the Indians were not properly rationed. The report of the Congressional Committee which was sumowered to investigate the Cheyens outereak should determine the true value of Mr. Hayt's official statements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A m mentous struggle now rages in Ireland. A powerful Land League exists, representing the entire island, in order to have reduction of land rents, or to have no ren at all when the occupiers of the soil are unable to pay nation stands face to face in opposition to English la and to landlords whom the law protects in their wicked arrer. An appeal may be made to the people of America o stand by those who may be evicted. How shall it be inswered? Money and volunteers may be contributed enable the Irish people to destroy English rule and ish landfordism at one fell blow!

This should and ought to be the effective mode of dealing with an interminable and obtonic disease that has sted and decimated Ireland for noire than 700 year

Why the Seventh Should Have Clean Streets TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been in Berlin when an army corps was reviewed, and the streets were purposely swept so beautifully clean that the polished shows of the veterans were hardly solied. This was in a country where they certainly know what is proper in military affairs. I have seen the guards of the Seventh pace their rounds at Crecimoer in a cold and dimining rain with the stolidity of regulars, and on a similar day at Crecimoer I saw the anards of the Twenty-third skulk into every place of shelter buey could find. I have seen the Seventh living at Philadelphia in Toon less than half rations, and with men on guard failing in thoir tracks from sanstrake every day, and they did not complain. I know that they used the spade and makaxe at Alexandria and Fort Festers IIII like Holleward laborers only with much more zeal, and I know that over 0.30 men out of the 1.080 in the sveenth who went to Washington in 01 fourth through the whole war for the Union; and I say that the Seventh is no "fair weather" regiment. Let them have the street clean if they want is so. They deserve some courtesy from the city whose protection and price they are. Right as This was in a country where they certainly know what

## Advice to the Fire Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If each police station and the various engine houses of the Fire Department were provided with a large canvass shee (say about twenty feet square), having attached unite: neath an inflated rubber cushion or philow, and with a unficient number of loops or handles to allow twenty fremen, policemen, or citizens to hold it, in case of need, or the reception of persons compelled to jump from for the reception of persons compelled to jump from burning bindings, there would be an end of the shocking servers with seed at the Cannon server from 11 the Unit police officers or the first entire or hook and indice that arrived at the first had been previded with such an appearing, the spectacle of a human being harding on to a window sat and being slowly received by the flames, and the rading test days of payennent with a section gain of a window sate and being slowly received by the flames, and the validate the days of payennent with a section gain of the window sate flames and the product and the payen of the practicality of catching persons jumping from the windows of a human fig. that is the payen of t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: If either the firemen or the petice had a first or canvas of sufficient size and strength to hold a man, and had held it under the windows of the hurning building in Cannon street, on doubt they would have saved the layes; the post man and woman who were compelled to drop or apring treat the windows. W. ROKDER, 77 North Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.

#### It Could Not be Hayes. Our gentle, guileless Hayes, That man of nest anzelic mould, Who well and truly pays The price at which his title sold,

And from the public purse rewards Our excellent Returning Boards; That meek and lamblike one Who mightly on his kirees asks God To place His benison Upon the anounted head of Fraud,

To satisfiy a solemn sham, And let the wolf protect the tamb; That very faithful man. Who let his sucred promise silde To suit the party pian;

Who nobly sacrificed his pride, And crucified his conscience, too, The will of party chiefs to do: It cannot, expend be,

Or there's no truth in mortal breast, That such a more as he Would slaughter Indians in the West, Although their acres be mucht take And easily their treatmentment. Some wicked army man-Or gottess Principal Scoretary. The bloody work began. With purpose there and mercenary,

And transfelled the element wars That shine beneath the best of Hayes His heart is clear Promposining of blame;

His soul sines re Gives not a thought to future fame; Enough for him the present day, Enough to draw and save his pay

A Worrying Cough Is soon cured by Jayne's Expectorant-Aile

### SUNBEAMS.

-The King of Spain lost no time in visit--The Lieutenant-Governor of Natal has

told a deputation that the expenses of the war will contail a heavy taxation. -The bulk of Prussian prisoners are employed at cigar making, because the work takes little space and is so readily learnt by young and old alike.

-There is a rage for paroquets and young parrots for headgear in Paris. "I have seen (says the -The Rural New Yorker is loud in praise

of emacculated cats. They grow to twice the size of other cats, catch more rats, are cleaner, and attogether exem slary in their conduct. -By a regulation of the French army

cenerals who are not specially wanted must retire at \$15, consequently Louis Philippe's son, the Duke de Ne-nours, has to step down and out. -The Austrian Government has a notion of imposing a tax of about 20 cents on every Bourse operation and believes it would raise a considerable

evenue. It certainly would in Wall street -Last year Russian railroads carried

2,029,484 soldiers, 43.334 horses, and 23,002 pieces of ord-nance. Not less than fourteen per cent of the menticit ill during the transit and had to go to hospitals on route. -Mrs. Langtry is reported to be extradinarily skilful as a milliner, and thus saves her hus and's money. A charming hat she were at the famous French fête, was grandmamma's old leghorn, rehabit

iated in conformity with her own happy inspiration.

—At the close of the seventeenth century pure imported wine was the ordinary drink of all but the humblest class in England and many parts of Scotland. Between 1740 and 1750 champagne, even with a heavy

duty, was consigned to English firms at 50 cents the bottle, equal to about \$1.50 to \$2 at present values. -Some ingenious creole at New Orleans has invented a lover's alarm clock which strikes loudly at the reasonable hour of 10. As it sounds two little cors open and a man with a dressing gown and cap clides out holding in his hand a card inscribed "Good night." As he bows and smilingly retires the suitor takes the hint, says "Good night." and then departs. -After being closed for five years the

oldest, most famous, and most incrative from works in the British empire have been set agoing by Messrs. Crawshay at Merthyr Tydril. This is a tremendous event in the principality. Mr. Crawshay, who died some months ount of the misconduct of his men in trying times. -The village of Villard d'Arenne, in the inutes Albes, France, is slowly but surely going down bill a a very uncomfortable and unheard of manner. The

hurch and the cometery are particularly unfortunate and seem to be setting a very bad example generally be inhabitants are doing their best to avert a catascophe by means of dykes, but so far unsi -The monks of the Gothard Hospice, in the Alps, say that during the year ending Sept. 30 they relieved 11,101 indigent waytarers of all nations among whom they have distributed 45,008 rations. They have also granted hospitality to 132 persons suffering

from the effects of exposure, and made many gitts of elothing. The expenditure of the hospice having ex-ceeded its income, the monks appeal to the public for help to enable them to continue their good work -At the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, he death is announced at the residence of his son in Porchester of Sir Richard Kindersley, who for more than fteen years filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of Eng land with distinction, his judgments being remarkabl-for their clearness and aprightness. He was always for rears pitted at the Chancery bar against Bethell, the

ate Lord Chancellor Westbury, until the latter got on the woolsack, and made him the Vice-Chancellor. -Capt. Martini was recently intrusted with a regal golden crown by Pope Leo for King Menchk of Shon. The monarch being always friendly to mission-aries and never eating them—although the practice of his objects shows that an occasional baked stranger would not be distasteful-was designated to be the wearer of a PapaT coronet, and the explorer was to take it. Unimp-pily the bearer fell among thieves who not only took the iadem, but the accompanying Papal brief, leaving Capt. Martini to explain the incident as best he can.

-The great "Derby," at Epsom, has been run just one hundred times, but in four races the betting is not recorded. In the remaining ninety six the odds against the winner have been almost exactly 111-6 to 1, or, to put it more broadly, 100 to 9. Hermit was rom a field of thirty with 66 to I against him. Four times the odds against the winner have been 50 to 1. Four times, also, odds at 40 to 1 have been landed. Be sides these, on more than a dozen occasions the odds

against the winner have been more than 20 to 1.
- The necessity of employing very intense temperatures in cremation, so as to convert the body into ashes, appears likely to be done away with by the experi-ments of M. Lissagarry. The difficulty in cremation is to becompose and reduce to ashes tissues containing seven ty-five per cent. of water; but M. Lissagarry overcomes this by exposing the body, first of all, to the action of su-perheated steam, which chars the tissues and enables hem to burn easily in a simple furnace at a very much less cost of fuel and without the least unpleasantnes

-From time to time come sad stories of he reverses caused by the failure of the Glascow Bank A few weeks since a young man committed smiles and he failure; and by the last papers a young cirl was harged with theft by her employer, at Isangton where mily lost their all by the failure, and was tle children. Her father had been a physician in good ractice, and died of grief. The Charity Organization foriety will provide for the family.

-At Balouki, near Constantinople, there is a well wherein some goldfishes swim, one draught from which cleaness the conscience of a year's missionly, and thinker huntreds of thousands of superstitutes from a annually resort on the day when Stamboul nell another hands of the Sararens. The very fish new some calmir swimming about were being fried by a holy man, who lived in a cave where the well now stands, and the cave vince him that St. Sophia was in the hands of the labble, a miracle was wrought whereby the fireplace and crying pan were changed into a pool of cool water.

-A popular Sunday sporting paper, the Referre, accuses Panck of having stolen two weak-suco from its columns a set of natifical verses on Column of introduction to English social life; and prints in parallel columns the original, which appeared three weeks ago, and the alleged piracy, which is certainly spoted by its conversion into broken English. Posts has been = 1 nany times of late by its casual contributers, who feisted off on it jokes of ancient date, several or which appeared in its ewincolumns in the palmy days or startly flrocks and Mark Lemon, but this is the most authorise. sell it has met with.

-Mme, Adelina Patti-she does not call herself Marchieness de Caux in Paris—stay of whom the efat the same hotel as Mr. Gladstone, in the R. l'Arcade. The great songstress, who comes thirty-sixth year last april, looks very young for and is as charming in manner and appearance or effe She fulfile for the wint r mouths engage meast in the Mannels, and Viruna, but purposes returning to Paus carly in February to commente her the account with Mr. Meselli at the Gaite Thustre, where a series of Hatian operas will be given—that is, if the law is well by her husband, the Marquis, permits. From services base whispers are about that the Marquis in the services and permit her to parade her voice and her have cautains

-The 500th anniversary of the formulation d New College was fately celebrated at the plendid institution, whose chapel dately to ith great magnificances with the book, was to make the Wykeliam, a prelate and state-man of prest pettle fourteenth century, who also featibled and with equal magnificence the most ancient of I he schools-Witchester-as a sort of terder to at Oxford. It was from Winchester that the other design of Eton, and he induced William lete, founder of the still more magnificant us dation of Magdalen, to take the head masser and the new self-oil. Scholars, on the found atom of the a 1985 coed to King's College Cambridge, and as William 1997, someters proceed to New College, Oxford.

-There is in the Royal Library at Stockholm as immense manuscript, which which conducted about a square yard of surface, and requires the much of left. It consests of other leaves of the ment, but the first of assets skin, and contains the pent, the Automities and Jewish Wars of Josepha the Origines of Islance, a medical work of Johannes Alexandrinus, the New Testandrinus three of the devil, and other misselfaceous scioused to a small Benedicting monasters at in Bohemia, and tradition asserts that it was a unit to one unpit, with the device help, by an only is a large A. The date of its transcription may be used in the case of the date of the was taken to Prague, whence it was carried of Swedes in the last year of the thirty scale was Since then it has been in its present from

- The Count von Beust, Austrian Ambussador at Paris, and Prince Research at the Con-Europe who hate each other most. West are proved of the elegance of their bonds out. cratticants for his cet. They are soon! and a but he believes them to be perfect, and the venever takes somans cap characters of such sinkle as this old ambassador. The North Automacci said one day, "The Court of the can only be taken by the foot." In mot 11300 that these who managed deficitly to continue the feet, and to look \$100000000 on the feet. as usual on a parent horistom, you diget aim they wanted. He loss, however, another of abip far preferable to his net and that is a plays the mann with great said, and man't over of no mean order, only he puts his moved the sile gether too rapidly